The Czech Republic’s public finances have weathered COVID-19 reasonably well. The Czech Republic was one of only three OECD countries to hold a structural primary surplus in 2020 (0.4% of potential GDP, Figure 2.6).

Chapter 2 – Public finance and economics

The Czech Republic may need to improve on stakeholder engagement practices. Among 26 OECD countries, the Czech Republic is one of only two that reported having no mechanisms in place to engage with external stakeholders in designing either COVID-19 responses or recovery policy (Online Figure G.26).

Chapter 4 – Institutions

The Czech Republic has the second lowest level of income inequality in the OECD. The Czech Republic ranks fourth in the OECD for income inequality before taxes and transfers, and improves to second after taxes and transfers (Figure 13.7).

Chapter 13 – Core government results

The Czech Republic has the second lowest level of income inequality in the OECD. The Czech Republic ranks fourth in the OECD for income inequality before taxes and transfers, and improves to second after taxes and transfers (Figure 13.7).
Government resources

Government expenditures (2019, 2020) % of GDP

Government investment (2019, 2020) % of GDP

Fiscal balance (2019, 2020) % of GDP

Government gross debt (SNA definition, 2019, 2020) % of GDP

Government expenditures by selected functions (2019) % of GDP

Environmental protection

Education

General public services

Health

Social protection

General government employment as a % of total employment (2019)

Central government workforce by age (2020)

Share of women in management positions in the central government (2020)

Source: OECD National Accounts

Source: OECD Survey on the composition of the workforce in central/federal governments
Public governance practices

**Composite indices of public service leadership and capability (2020)**
From 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

- Development of a diverse workforce: 0.44
- Policies to manage senior civil servants: 0.49

**Green budgeting tools (2021)**

- Ex ante or ex post environmental assessment: 12 YES, 2 NO
- Ex ante or ex post green budget tagging: 7 YES, 7 NO

**Objectives included in infrastructure and public procurement strategies (2020)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Procurement Strategy</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Human Rights</th>
<th>Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>21 YES, 5 NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>19 YES, 5 NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>5 YES, 19 NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Citizen and stakeholder participation (2020 or 2021)**

- Early consultation in the regulation-making process: NOT SYSTEMATIC
  - 8 SYSTEMATIC, 2 NEVER, 27 NOT SYSTEMATIC
- Centres of government consulted stakeholders on COVID-19 recovery: NO
  - 18 YES, 8 NO

**Digital government index (2019)**
Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

- Digital government index: 0.43, 0.51, 0.74

Sources:
- OECD Survey on the composition of the workforce in central/federal governments and OECD Survey on public service leadership and capability
- OECD Survey on centres of government’s role in managing the COVID-19 crisis, OECD open government Survey and OECD indicators of regulatory policy and governance (iREG) Survey
- OECD Survey on infrastructure governance and OECD Survey on leveraging responsible business conduct through public procurement
- OECD Survey on digital government 1.0
Government results

Citizens who express satisfaction with public services (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliament</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Gallup World Poll

Citizens who express trust in public institutions (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil service</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliament</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Gallup World Poll, World Values Survey and European Values Study

Citizens who believe they have a say in what government does (2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil service</td>
<td>8 - 71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliament</td>
<td>5 - 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>15 - 85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD calculations based on rounds 8 and 9 of the ESS and the 2007-2020 round of the World Values Survey

Income inequality before taxes and post taxes and transfers (Gini index, 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Maximum inequality</th>
<th>Minimum inequality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

Figure notes
- Data on public finance and economics, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 13 May 2021 and data on general government employment were extracted on 12 April 2021. The range of country values refers to year 2019.
- Fiscal balance as reported in SNA framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- Government gross debt is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.
- The range of country values for the central government workforce by age refers to the 18-34 group.
- Data on trust in the civil service and parliament are 2018 for most countries.
- The range of country values for share of women in management positions in the central government refers to senior management.
- Citizens who express satisfaction with public services: for the judiciary and the police, the data reflect the proportion of citizens who express having confidence in the institution.
- The range of country values for income inequality before taxes and post taxes and transfers refers to Gini after taxes and transfers for the working age population.

Government at a Glance 2021

Published every two years, Government at a Glance provides reliable, internationally comparable indicators on government activities and their results in OECD countries.

The 2021 edition includes input indicators on public finance and employment; while processes include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory governance, public procurement, the governance of infrastructure, public sector integrity, open government and digital government. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, political efficacy, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are especially useful for monitoring and benchmarking governments’ progress in their public sector reforms.

Each indicator in the publication is presented in a user-friendly format, consisting of graphs and or charts illustrating variations across countries and over time, brief descriptive analyses highlighting the major findings conveyed by the data, and a methodological section on the definition of the indicator and any limitations in data comparability.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2021 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: https://doi.org/10.1787/1c258f55-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm